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# Comment on Soviet Intervention in Afghanistan





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Before the second world war, there were two major imperialistic empires that have been sharing the biggest part of colonies in the world, namely England and France. There also were other great powers but they did not have such effective role in the outside world that was under the control of these two empires. The most major powers of these were America, the Soviet Union and Germany. The struggle continued aggravating in order to re-share the sphere of influence in the world.

Germany, which was gaining more and more power, began situating itself on the front struggle line so as to get a great share of colonies and influence in the world at the expense of those of England and France.

It was natural that it should follow the method of transitional alliance with every country that had the same declared or concluded aims on the front page. One of the most eminent allies of Germany was Italy which sought the expansion of its colonialistic power or at least kept it in front of the expansion of the power of France and Britain. Germany also forgot an alliance with Japan which formed a major colonialistic power in its area in Asia.



World War II took place and ended with the defeat of Germany and its allies, and the victory of the others.. Then the task of redistributing power in the world upon new bases after the conditions of war, displayed new powers that rushed to occupy the front line.

Thus the Soviet Union and the United States of America appeared on the forefront as leading international powers that affected the world outside, their territorial borders, whereas they did not occupy such a position before the war because they lacked the followers who advocated their policy as a form of the actual extension of the strategy of both of them through effective bases in the world.

Before World War II, the name of the United States was above suspicion. Many political trends that influenced a wide extent of people of the world, were hoping that the United States would play a role that serves and may be leading to liberating the peoples from old colonialism. These ideas were encouraged by declared policies in the United States that were made by leading political statesmen and some of its thinkers.

The poor peoples of the third world,

however, were grateful for the American subsidies that were given for some poor countries in a way that seems to naive people as being free of cost. It is certain that these subsidies were not designed to have direct returns like the policy of old colonialism. They were meant to be as a preparation for the imperialistic American policy. It was a start that layed a curtain on the real interests and powers that the United States wanted to achieve later. Hence, both the United States and the Soviet Union emerged in the forefront as if they were the real victors of the war. Were it not for them, Hitler would have controlled all of Europe and any territory he would choose in other continents.

"We often have this question occuring to our minds":

Could Hitler have Germany's influence and his own ideas cover the entire globe?

With full confidence we say that Hitler could have not, and no one else could let his ideas, power and control prevail all over the world, not in this stage nor in future, because no one ever did, in the past.

If we look back at ancient history and fetch



World War II took place and ended with the more divine and more glorious ideas, namely the heavenly values, we would find that none of them prevailed completely over the world and won all human beings in spite of the divine heavenly values and the necessities of the world that these ideologies have.

If all heavenly ideologies successively, could, not prevail all over the world, nor win all humanity, we do not believe that anyone can presume that worldly ideologies can. It seems that this condition is one of the most important laws of heavens and earth. Both heaven and earth in dealing with this matter together or separately, will find this law necessary for evolution, struggle and competition for evolution. Hence, the humanistic national call of our party assumes a part of its principled and objective justifications. It is not isolated from humanistic functions that must be observed in today's world, and it rejects, at the same time, to be drowned in a sea of illusions of the probability of establishing a single law that governs humanity as a whole.

We distinguished, and still do, between the calls for the welfare of humanity and the calls for controlling humanity and plundering it.

At the time that we find in the former

everything that is right for the purposes of evolution, irrespective of our opinion of the correctness of its outlook, we suspiciously view the latter and find that it is one of the elements that are responsible for a great deal of the destruction and humiliation that happened to humanity long time ago. However, we do not deny that the struggle of good and evil on one surface is a subjective situation in the world. It is found in human beings for different reasons, and as long as the laws of heavens do not abolish it, then the laws of earth are not able to do so. But as the laws of heavens diminished the space of the evil will and its expressions, then the will of man is requested to diminish the space of the evil will that continuously faces humanity. Thus, power was redistributed and the lion's share went clearly for the United States and the Soviet Union, to each with a form that fits its outlook. But this distribution of power did not cease the struggle between the major powers. It transformed the positions and were modified in form and trend although it left stable laws in the international policy, in the forefront of which is that any major country in the world that finds that it can mitigate effects beyond its territorial borders in one way or another, does not hesitate



to do so. It is the beginning that will undoubtedly lead to control, authority and power whenever possible and whatever good will has the country when it starts to extent influence beyond its borders. Such result in one way or another to major countries, always and everywhere.

Therefore; the intervention in the internal affairs of others, and the desire to dominate small countries and peoples is one of the most major laws of the big powers always and everywhere, whether this was the motive of the major countries from the start, or whether it was an inevitable result when special factors are provided and under various disguises and excuses.

The role of the Soviet Union was decisive in letting Eastern Europe get rid of the fascist control in World War II. The role of the United States and its allies was also decisive in letting Western Europe get rid of fascist control. Therefore, and due to the influential importance of Europe in the World for many familiar reasons, the Soviet Union politically entrenched in other forms in Eastern Europe. The United States of America entrenched mainly in a direct and indirect form in Western Europe and started

spreading out its policy and control on a wide area of the world. It took over the place of Britain and France in many areas of the world. Its role was effective in deminishing the area of the two old empires and putting an end to the form of old colonialism and its methods. Thus, America's influence penetrated by all methods and on all levels, the Middle East area along with Britain and France at the beginning. It then gradually and with different methods removed Britain and France, which were hated by the peoples of the area.

Although the Soviet Union did not enter the area, but for a short period during World War II in some Iranian parts that were left by it according to the committal agreements that resulted from the war and the relation between its parties. The Soviet Union had no previous convictions in domination or colonialism in the area even in the Caesarean era. The end of the war, however, did not give the Soviet Union the chance to be influential as in the case of the United States, not only in our area but also in all the areas of the world except the area that was militarily dominated by the Soviet Union and which was means for the communist parties to reach power in Eastern Europe. This phenomenon had its



reasons. One of them was that the Soviet Union lacked the necessary information and experience beyond its borders, while the Americans employed all the information and experience of the European colonialist countries together in the first stage and by relative separation and alone in later stages. The difficulties, the tasks and the economic potentialities that faced the Soviet Union were possessed by it. Thus, rearranging the conditions of Western Europe by America, made the latter use some of its abilities, while the Soviet Union was obliged to affirm and deepen the intellectual and political trend that it wants in Eastern Europe and for the reconstruction of what was destroyed by war as well as handling the problems that were left in these countries and in the Soviet Union that, contrary to America, had the war going on in wide parts of its land. The other factor is religion and its primary role in forming the mentality, policies and thoughts of many peoples of the world, especially those of the Islamic Middle East peoples. This factor and the conflicting atheistic thoughts and policies that are expressed in the Soviet Union and the communist theory as well as the wrong and slanted attitude of Arab communist parties

towards the case of the Arab-zionist struggle. All these factors made the chances of the Soviet Union less than those of the United States and somewhat non-existent in the first stage that followed the end of World War II until the mid-fifties. The Soviet Union remained pre-occupied in its tasks and its own problems within its regional borders and the borders of Eastern Europe.

**Did the Soviet Union move beyond its borders or were there circumstances that made it do so?**

Therefore; the influence of the Americans had widened and that of the colonialist European countries had shrunk. Thus the gains of the United States, objectively speaking, were at the expense of the old colonialistic European countries especially Britain and France. Hence, the Soviet Union because it did not move beyond the borders that was set for it and its influence by the outcome of the World War II, the gain achieved by the United States was not at the expense of the Soviet Union but at that of the Western countries, that's why this American activity did not lead to direct and furious conflict between the Soviet Union and the United States. Due to the



wide economic potentialities of the United States and because its industries were designed in the first place according to its own abilities, and that most of its products were consumed within its lands until then, the United States was able to cover many of its intentions for a relatively long period, at an age that is greatly and qualitatively different concerning the consciousness and the potentialities from that during which it emerged, and old colonialism extended to a wide area of the world. It was also able to appear as the holder of the torch of — Freedom and Goodness — to a broad portion of the third world peoples. Were it not for the Zionist entity and the United States' supportive attitude that occupied the front line after the end of the Suez War of 1956, the role of the United States and its effect and influence would have been wider and deeper than its role now in the Middle East area. Were it not for its support for the Zionist entity and the colonialistic war that it entered against the people of Vietnam, its role and influence would have been wider and deeper than that of now. But this was the thing that the United States could not avoid because it is an imperialistic country by nature, and because this role is one of the objective laws of the big powers that are looking for roles and influence

enter the area O.K.  
beyond their regional borders in today's world, irrespective of the veils and the intentions. *lets go home*

### When did the Soviet Union enter the area?

After a series of national and non-national military coup d'états and after an intensive struggle of the national forces following Syria's independence of French colonialism, a national government was achieved in Syria under which the political and public forces enjoyed a great deal of democratic freedom. The basic trend in the Syrian army called for the independence from the West and its effects and pacts and rejection to join the Baghdad pact and the colonialistic plans in the area. In this atmosphere and under the circumstances of Turkey's threats, Syria's need for weapons emerged. Hence was the beginning to seek the importation of weapons from the countries of the communist block. This task was widened by Abdul Nassir, such task was made by the decision and the blessings of the Soviet Union, although it was at the beginning with the countries of Eastern Europe.

This was the beginning of the serious dealings between the Arabs and the Soviet Union. With the entry of the "Eastern" weapon —



as it is called — to the area, the influence of the Soviet Union began. The strong relation between Abdul Nassir and the Soviets (inspite of the problems that occur between them for some reason or another) had a basic role in widening the influence and relations of the Soviet Union in the area because Abdul Nassir was a national hero and was a believer, religiously speaking, and was a progressionist, therefore the effect of his passive relation with the Soviet Union was not confined to the borders of Egypt or the United Arab Republic after the Unity of 1958, but extended to the Arab Homeland and the Arab people in more than one way. This relation was the serious beginning to break the psychological barrier that kept the Arabs away from the Soviet Union and communism, inspite of the injustice inflicted by the West against them. The Arabs, in particular, and the Islamic countries in general, continued to discreminate in one way or another between dealing with the Soviet Union and the communist countries and its importance and necessity sometimes to meet the dangers of the old and modern Western colonialism, inspite of the warnings that are stated in different places and at different times, between communism and local communists. This state of affairs continued

until the aggression of the 5th of June 1967 by the Zionist entity against the Arabs. When the Arab countries that participated in the war, were defeated, two main trends emerged from the political justification that assumed different ideologies: One attributed the defeat of Arabs in the 5th of June 1967 to their encounter with the American power and to their wrong obligation to the defeated governments (Egypt and Syria) in the unilateral and international relation with the Soviet Union. The other attributed the defeat to the fact that the poor classes and their revolutionary parties did not reach power and that the relation between the Soviet Union and the communist block did not assume a serious state of alliance. Our party at that time had been facing the challenges of the secret struggle and did not have a ruling system that expresses its point of view in today's world where no one listens to the truth unless it is said by the authority and the confusion of interests through it on the international policy level. The first justification was launched by the Americans and their allies and influences and the second by the Soviet Union and influences.

The Arabs were torn between those two trends and lacked the prominent and determined



will to specify the reasons of defeat. The bitterness of the relapse and its circumstances and the lack of an undefeated commandary forum in the Arab field that is able to give the right Arab attitude, was the main reason that left the Arabs scattered between those analysis without support. The majority that influenced the technical circles that effected the general opinion trends was of the first analysis although the United States was accused and had great responsibility in the aggression of the 5th of June. This was the view that prevailed on the Arab people and their national parties. But the technically influential trends in the Arab general opinion which were blaming the Soviet Union for the defeat of Egypt, were not few. These circles resorted to the Egyptian officials announcements of the Soviet ambassador's advice to Abdul Nassir not to be the first to attack the zionist entity, and other stories that were leaked through the Egyptian organs on purpose and under the influence of the United States, or due to the bitterness of the relapse and the reasons that were given to justify it. The Arab masses, however, continued viewing the United States as an enemy that took part in the crime with the zionist entity on the 5th of June. Thus; inspite of

the exaggeration and previous intentions the Soviet Union remained the inescapable friend with which they can confront the same enemies whether by letting the strategies or interests or both of them meet, irrespective of what could the circumstances lead to the possibility that the Soviet Union would fall under the influence of the joint order of the major powers in present time in its relation with the small countries where it would certainly put its national interests on the forefront of its respects and may be its desire to dominate and expand when possible. Therefore; the voices of the masses were loudly heard demanding that the Soviet Union fulfill the obligations of friendship and putting it under political and moral pressure in order to support the Arab front with necessary weapons so as to confront the zionist enemy. The Soviet Union was aware of many of the thoughts that hamper its relation with the Arabs and its attitude towards the war of the 5th of June and towards the Arab-zionist struggle. It defended its attitude in different forms and methods, the strongest was that the Arabs would receive the necessary arms to confront their haughty enemy which tried with its supporters to make the Arabs appear as if they lost the battle not only because they were going through certain



conditions but also because they are not able to confront this enemy in that battle, and any other one, because they are backward in comparison with the cultural and scientific ability the Zionists enjoy. They also said that the Arabs were fighting the truth not fighting for it, therefore they will remain defeated for ever. The Arab people listened to those falsities which deepened the wounds that the war of the 5th of June added to the relapse of the year 1948 which resulted the establishment of the Zionist entity on a great part of Palestine's land. Every single weapon that they received from the Soviet Union carried along everything that fitted this psychological condition and severe circumstances that were like a frightening nightmare to the Arabs, which benefited the Soviet Union against the Americans.

During these circumstances the glorious revolution of July took place in Iraq. Abdul Nassir regained an important part of his military, political and psychological balance which was confused by the aggression of the 5th of June. The war of exhaustion started on the Canal in 1970 against the Zionist entity. Regardless of the traditional military evaluations of this war, the most important element in it was that the Egyptian soldier or officer began to be conscious that he

can harm the Zionist enemy if he was determined and if he owned arms and experience. Although the comparative losses were uneven as far as the technical military considerations were concerned, the psychological gain was definite. This was not only needed by the Egyptians that had their morals shattered by the false propaganda, but also by all the Arabs.

Under all these circumstances, the Soviet Union started gaining high prestige in the field of the Arab relation. The main reason for that was not due to the intelligence of the Soviets but due to the hostile attitude of the Americans in their support of the Zionist entity against the Arabs. In spite of all the complications that the Soviets faced in their relation with the Arabs, this relation remained in the forefront in comparison with many countries of the third world, strategically speaking, and for well known reasons, among which is the oil reserve that the Arabs have and its influence on the policy of the West or the future of the West and the traditionally known strategic traffic routes as well as its nearness from the Soviet Union.

But in spite of all these considerations, the war of the 6th of October 1973 and its political consequences, and the deterioration of the



relations between Egypt and the Soviet Union under the rule of Sadat, made the Soviet Union think seriously and thoroughly about this Arab-Soviet relation. Then, what are the results of this thorough thinking?

The direct political results of the war of the 6th of October 1973 were unsatisfactory as far as the Soviets were concerned. For, although the weapons that the Arabs used in the battle were Soviet-made, nothing satisfactory for the Soviets appeared in the Arab political facade. The Americans gained many military and political results of war. The timing of the war was decided without any influence from the Soviets through they knew about it and the deteriorating relations between them and Egypt in the period that preceded October's war made it look as if it took place inspite of the Soviet Union and its assessments concerning the general political aspect and the actual aspect. Al-Sadat's regime was careful to let it appear as such. Moreover, the Arabs realised in a more far-reaching and exact way, the necessity of the relation between possessing advanced arms and using them efficiently in war, and the comprehensive cultural advancement levels of life. And the relation between national dignity and sovereignty and its

political prerequisites, and the human being's satisfaction in his social life and the necessary requirements of life that should be provided to him in order to keep up with the development of the world and respond to its requirements. This feeling was deepened by the advancement caused by revolutions and national progressionist notions in the Arab Homeland as well as the experiences of the struggle with the zionist enemy and the increase of the Arabs economic and financial abilities lately. Thus the Arabs are seeking social and economic development on a wide and quick framework. The Soviet Union is by all means unable and unprepared to respond to all the requirements of the Arabs' development even for those who are able to pay in cash and with foreign currencies.

**What results await the Soviets and the world following the intervention in Afghanistan?**

The nature of the Soviet planning in the light of its theory in the socialist build up and its political and economic conditions, was concentrating on heavy industries and consumer goods. The equilibrium was lost between them noticeably. Thus the balance between the activity



of serving and producing consumer goods that respond to the new needs in the light of the growth of the purchasing ability of citizens, and the nature of evolution of such fields in the world, and between the productive activity which focuses on special pattern of productivity of special priority that does not fit with the previous considerations just like the Soviet economy and technique to focus on military industries so there would be imbalance between those industries and the civil industries. Therefore, the inadvancement of civil industries and products was a clear phenomenon compared with civil industries and products in the capitalist countries market. And due to the fact that the Arabs of new development have the abilities of financial payment and able to choose the sources of their goods and requirements for development, therefore the basic focus of their trade and economic relations became with the capitalist market. This phenomenon was not met with satisfaction by the Soviet Union for in addition to being deprived of an unusual amount of foreign currencies that it increasingly needs due to its will to modernise its civil product by buying some equipments from the capitalist market, this phenomenon revealed some of the inaccuracy of

mobilization that the Soviet Union was concentrating on since many years which is that the economic relations with the capitalist countries could not achieve serious economic development in the third world countries and that the only relation that allow for development is that of the Soviet Union and other communist countries. Mobilization on the basis of these concepts on the side of the Soviet Union is unrestricted and is not related to certain time or circumstances therefore uncovering its mistakes is not being viewed with satisfaction by the Soviet Union.

There is no doubt that the capitalist market countries do not want that serious economic development be achieved in the developing countries or at least they do not want that serious development of comprehensive meaning be achieved in developing economic life in a way that puts the developing countries outside the influences of the capitalist countries' markets by keeping the developing countries as a market for disposing and for the importation of raw materials for capitalist industries, needless to say that the capitalist market countries do not want the economic development to assume revolutionary socialist concept to change the build up of the



society concerning the classes in a way that is more suitable to its desires and plans. The thing that the Soviet Union did not take into consideration is that the capitalist market countries are no more able to monopolise the equipment and requirements of development as before because of the qualitative development of international policy and the development of competition inside the capitalist countries, the matter that helped to do away with the monopolies of most of for nearly, all civil industries. The transfer of technology in any extent was not gained by the developing countries were, in one way or another, subject to the control or domination of imperialism or old colonialism. Their economic and financial conditions did not enable them to pay for the equipment that they want to buy. Thus, any economic dealing with the capitalist market went on according to special conditions imposed arbitrarily on the developing countries by those countries. The developing countries had no choice but to submit to these conditions.

Today, conditions have changed enormously and qualitatively. The developing countries were liberated from the grip of imperialism and colonialism. They have their independent

character and the development of international policy ensured for them the multiplicity of choices of dealing with any country. Their economic potentialities, especially that of petroleum countries, allowed them to pay easily for the things they want to buy. They are also able due to these conditions not only for the transfer and the purchase of tools and equipment that they want and need but also for the transfer of technology by transferring all the means of knowledge that are connected to it. On the other hand, the ways of dealing with the developing countries, by Western countries. Some of them found that resisting a part of the scientific and economic development in the developing countries forms a danger that threatens the relation between Western countries and the developing countries. Due to all these reasons, the idea that says that providing the equipment and requirements of serious development in the developing countries is not achieved unless by the relation between these countries and the communist block as it was before, is no more true. This is being realised by the Soviet Union and the communist countries though they do not want to admit it in public for well-known reasons. All the phenomena and conditions that appeared in the relation between



the Soviet Union and the Arab countries, must be studied and fully considered so as to adopt new decisions concerning this relation. Thus, in the light of all these facts, the Soviet Union evaluated the relation between itself and the Arabs before, during and after the 6th of October 1973. While studying the world's political map and considering the conditions of the area, the most important matter that was most carefully considered was by all means the possibilities of effecting the nearest places of the Arab Homeland. The Soviet Union most certainly came to specific conclusions and decisions among which we can mention the following:

- \* The facts and phenomena that we mentioned before concerning the nature of the people of the area as well as the experiences of the Soviets since the year 1955 till that date in the area made it realize that some of the ways that it had been treated by, must be reconsidered such as the possibility of changing all the area to one where Marxism prevails, which is incorrect.

- \* The special nature of the area such as the sensitivity of the West concerning their oil interests when they are approached by the Soviet Union, need to concentrate on the slogan of

opening the entrances of the area and not from within.

Thus there was special concentration on Ethiopia and Afghanistan. The achievement of quick results in Ethiopia and Afghanistan made it stick to this slogan. We hope that the statements that say that the Soviet Union is concentrating on some parts concerned in the relation so as to extend politically and ideologically in a definite way in the area and that it found it better than the horizontal relation of friendship with other parts that do not ensure such extension although they attend to the basis of friendship and are progressive and firmly and honestly against imperialism, will not be fulfilled. Thus the Soviet Union has almost no clear diplomatic activities after the war of 1973. Therefore, the Soviet Union concentrated on its relation with Eden and other Arab countries because it was certain that there are countries that are more sincere in their enmity of imperialism and are more effective against imperialism. But the part that interests the Soviet Union or so it seems, and we hope that this assumption will prove wrong, is not the most sincere part which is against imperialism and which is socialist, patriotic and sincere in



respecting the relations of friendship between them, but that it is most interested in the choices that are more amenable to its strategy both on the long and the short terms, and so, it can achieve all the above mentioned expansions through the right choice and not by the friendship that their forms and means were as a bridge for it by which it entered the area. Many years ago, we have said on many occasions that the real strategic value of oil in the Middle East and from the Soviet Union point of view and all world strategists, is not because its real value as oil although it is a special commodity, but its value lies basically in the way that its being used by controlling it in a way that makes the relation between Japan, Europe and the United States, a special one. The control of the Americans on numerous shares of oil in the area after World War II, and decreasing the shares and the role of France and England, was due to this strategy and not the mere desire of American capitalism to expand the control on important sources of wealth and raw materials. The Americans were and are still starting from the point of central estimation about their relation with the petroleum countries, that's to say using oil in a way that keeps their grip powerful all around the world and

especially ensures keeping the alliance between them and Europe and Japan. The Soviet Union understands this fact, therefore, its central estimations of viewing the area's oil are the will to weaken or break up the alliance between Europe, Japan and America and to ensure the expansion of the Soviet Union and under excellent conditions in wide parts of the world.

It is clear, by all the above mentioned calculations and conclusions, that the importance of Afghanistan does not lie in it being really important although the existence of a communist regime in an Islamic country helps to break the psychological barrier between the Moslems and communism, as it is helping the existing regime in Eden, but the value of relationship between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union has a basic value of forming a strategic key in the petroleum area. Thus the Soviet Union intervened in Afghanistan taking the responsibility of all the results and possibilities and all expected and unexpected reactions to its act in the area and all over the world.



respecting the relations of friendship between

**What are the possible results and reactions that will face the Soviet Union after late incidents of Afghanistan and its severe intervention in its internal affairs?**

\* The war in Vietnam and the Arab-zionist conflict and the disgraceful attitude of America towards them, contributed in exposing the United States' intentions and on a wide scale. The United States of America became hateful by many peoples of the world and the peoples of the Middle East area in general and the Arab people in particular, in spite of all the official relations that the United States enjoy with such governor or regime in and outside the area. And in spite of the propagandas and rumours against the Soviet Union, describing its relations, methods, interests and intentions as being the same as those of other major countries however different their forms were, the Soviet Union gained more respect and appreciation in its relations with some of the countries of the area. Its role in arming the Arab countries was appreciated by all Arab patriots. All the attempts of the Soviet Union's enemies to destroy the confidence in this relation were in vain, despite the information and quotations that they gave, such as the incidents

of 1956 in Hungary and of 1968 in Czechoslovakia. The Arabs who were faithful to their struggle and their case rejected these accusations and gave special explanations for the circumstances of Hungary and Czechoslovakia considering the fact that their political conditions have been arranged in the light of the results and circumstances of World War II as well as other well-known considerations. But since the first coup d'état in Afghanistan that put an end to Muhammed Dawood Khan's rule and brought Taraki and his clique to power, the news that were announced by several News Agencies were taken into consideration by many sons and peoples of the area. The general opinion was interested in a most unusual way in the coup d'état of Ali Muhammed Dawood Khan, because he was not an agent and his relation and friendship with the Soviets as an official rule was well-known. The arms of the Afghanistan army during his era were Soviet-made and most of the training courses of his army especially the air force, were in the Soviet Union. Therefore it was a big surprise when the news spread out that the coup d'état against Dawood Khan was staged basically by the organized effort of the Soviet Intelligence and due to the relation with the Afghanistan army



officers that have been won during the courses that have trained in the Soviet Union. In order to stress their conclusions concerning this matter, the owners of this opinion wonder how can a small disunited party with no wide or visible activities like the Afghanian communist party with its different names change the ruling government if the basic technical act was not accomplished by the officers who have no relation with the party and are not officially organized by it, but are organized in and connected with a foreign relation that found a formal connection between them and the official communist party organization?...

A part from all this, those news and rumours arose the attention of the Arab general opinion. The events in Eden and the removal of Salim Rubel Ali and instating Abdul Fatah Ismail in power, as well as the news that have been reported by the mass-media and the news resources that are against the Soviet Union and Eden and those are not. The news concerned a specific role of the Soviets in these incidents, so as to provoke wide questionings about the possibility of the change of the methods and relations and friendship relations of the Soviets. Thus the severe and large-scaled intervention of

the Soviets in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, or better to say the occupation of Afghanistan, would undoubtedly provoke anxiety on a large scale and without exception among all those who have relations of friendship with the Soviets, in addition to those who do not have such relations in the area and from all over the world. The regime of Hafiz Allah Amin staged this coup d'etat against Ali Taraki without consulting the Soviets. It is not an American agent, nor a reactionary regime. Furthermore; it enjoyed the Soviet's official confidence to the last second before the coup d'etat. How then could confidence exist in the international relation between two or more parties, and what are its standards and basis? This question will remain occuring to the minds of the peoples of the world. To what extent then, can the Soviet Union lessen the effect and reactions of this act? The events of the near and far future will provide an answer to this question.

After the series of scandals committed by the Americans against the people of the world, they have been looking for a ransom to help them out of the historic critical situation into which they placed themselves, because of the imperialistic nature of their regime, or other conditions that are



the consequence of misjudgement and the role that had been and is still being played by the effective powers that have American interests, in adopting the American resolution or at least effecting it. Among these powers is the Zionist power and its extensions. The American attitude which was against the Arabs and on the side of the Zionist entity and the effects of the war of Vietnam were plagued to the American policy and were hindering the schemes that the United States wanted to do to the benefit of its policies in the world and in the area.

The seizure of the hostages in the American Embassy in Tehran, and the intervention of the Soviets in Afghanistan, helped the United States in getting rid of the hard feelings against it. It also increased its potentialities in the mobilization of efforts of the alliance between it, Europe and Japan and increasing the fear and tension of the countries of the area that lack the elements of self-defence and have no close relation with their peoples. There is no doubt that the enemies of the Soviet Union and of the Arab nation will benefit from this condition and get other countries with them through fear-inspiring policy.

The responsibility of Iraq to ease this situation will be increased in a way that makes

every country that seeks independence for its peoples, seek such relation, keep away from meanness and corruption and achieve satisfaction and happiness for its people through progressive national order, irrespective of its opinion about the Soviet intervention. Seeking help and assistance through an alliance with the United States leads to destruction. The experience of the near future in more than one place in the world, such as the incidents of Iran, is a very good proof for it. The best way is, to consolidate the non-aligned course between the countries of the area and the world and to establish sincere relations based on mutual respect and equality and solving problems by peaceful means whenever possible. On the basis of the fact that everyone would lead the above-mentioned course, all powers whether small or big are not able to achieve their dishonest purposes on its lands. The opportunities that are open now and which will be open in future within the international policy, are able to help those who are seeking the consolidation of their independence by honest and respectable ways that are supported by strong national will and comprehensive perspective of the possibilities and gifts of life and that the strong independent



glorious Iraq is a model that should be followed in this context.

\* Some may wonder how could the Soviet Union embark on such acts inspite of all the above-mentioned facts?

We have to mention here that all the possibilities and all their origins and sources are not undertaken by those who make the policy and some of those who make the policy rash sometimes to attempting goal without realising its far-reaching results under the pressure of several considerations. This may lead them to consider one or several certain possibilities to adopt serious decisions, such resolutions could be adopted by some short-sighted people, so is this what had happened in the Soviet Union?

The forthcoming conferences of the Soviet communist party will answer this question in the light of the progress of events in Afghanistan and the areas that surround it, in addition to the answer of others concerned in politics from the peoples and the countries of the world.

\* Afghanistan is an Islamic country. The people of Afghanistan are difficult to control and fanatic concerning their religion and traditions. The land is mountainous and rough. Bedouin relations prevail in Afghanistan which has

borders with Pakistan and Iran, in addition to its long borders with the Soviet Union. The armed opposition existed in Afghanistan before the intervention of the Soviet army. The series of coup d'etats that took place after Muhammed Dawood Khan's regime, have weakened the solidarity of the front of the friends of the Soviets. This intervention will give an additional meaning to the opposition in rejecting the governing regime in Kabul. Will the Afghan opposition and the anti-Soviet trends affect the reputation of the Soviet Union and its policies as the war of Vietnam did to the United States?

There is no doubt that the existence of the Soviets in Afghanistan will not be welcomed by the people of Afghanistan. And there is no doubt that their task will not be easy. The complete and comprehensive answer to this question, however, requires the knowledge of several facts and matters that must be dealt with so as to help knowing the trends of the future.

The more accurate answer to this question would depend, in addition to the above-mentioned facts, on the following:

To what extent does the West and in the forefront of which, the Americans, adopt such



decisions in confronting the Soviet Union? And will their's be a direct reaction on the land of Afghanistan basically or on other area in the Middle East or in another part of the world?

The matter that attracts the attention is that certain circles in the West, including the Americans, have known the possibilities of the Soviet intervention before it took place, but did not come over the uproar as they are used to do until after it took place.

Did the Americans want to trap the Soviet Union, or will the latter be more clever in planning and acting?

The actions of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan will certainly help to settle the confused and agitated conditions in Iran in a final or semi-final way in the year 1980. This will not be achieved by the general balance of conditions but in a technical style whether for the benefit of the United States or the Soviet Union.

It is also expected that the internal conditions of Southern-Yemen and Ethiopia would be influenced by the events of Afghanistan. News are being heard about troubled conditions in them. After all these facts, will the events of Afghanistan and their successive development

be a burden on the Soviet Union?

Will the intervention in Afghanistan be an opportunity to the Soviet Union's enemies to make its action in Afghanistan be similar to the actions that uncover an important part of the methods and intentions of major countries at an early time?

And will the price that the Soviets will pay due to this action be equivalent to the schemes that they planned and undertook?



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